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VOL. XX.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

great dignitaries to represent them at the

ceremony, and while kings and queens

chatted gayly together in the chancel of

the abbey while awaiting the coming of

haired old lady—was driving up Piccadilly

queen's favorite son-in-law, the prince im

perial of Germany, who a little later suc

ceeded his father as Emperor Frederick, and

it was observed that when at the abbey the

ceive any actual injury, and that of a mere

transitory character. Her assailant on that

occasion was a dismissed officer of hussars

and he was seized before he had time to ac

complish more than strike her a sharp blow

in the face with a stick. The man was sea

tenced to seven years' transportation. The

first attempt to assassinate her was mad-

in June, 1840, by a man named Oxford, was

fired two pistol shots at her while she wa

driving up Constitution hill with her hus

band. The would be murderer was de-

tained several years in prison and at las-

accounts was earning his livelihood b

Victoria had nine children-Victoria

dowager empress of Germany; Albert E.

ward, prince of Wales, Alice, grand duch

ess of Hesse, Alfred, duke of Edinburgh

Princess Helena, Princess Louise: Arthur

duke of Connaught; Leopold, duke of Al

large families save the Princess Louise, who

EVENTS OF HER REIGN.

How History Was Made During Victoria's

Occupancy of the British Throne.

one of peace, it was in no sense an unevent

1848-Chartist agitation. Small rebellion

1859 - Direct government of India taken.

1875-Suez canal purchased by England.

1881 2-Trouble and fighting in Zululand.

perhaps was the case during the reign of

any monarch of the modern era excepting

that of George III, who was on England's

throne during the French revolution, and

the reign of Louis XIV a century and a

half earlier. Here is a brief resume of the

chief wars and political changes outside the

1848-Louis Philippe overthrown. Second French republic established, with Napoleon III

1852-Napoleon III, by treachery, overthrew second French republic and established the

1859-Unification of Italy begun. War of

1868-Isabella, Bourbon queen, driven from

the Spanish throne. Provisional government

1869-Spanish regency under Marshal Serra

of second empire of France and re-establish-

ment of third republic. Temporal power of the pope abolished and unification of Italy com-

pleted. Amadeo, son of the king of Italy, made

king of Spain. 1871-Close of the Franco-Prussian war. Ger-

1873- Amadeo at dicated Spanish throne. Re-

1875-House of Bourbon restored in Spain.

1885-Bulgaria seized eastern Roumelia.

1891-Brazilian revolution. Empire over thrown and republic established.

Feminine Mistrust.

He-Just think, they've invented liq-

She-Yes: that's something else for

Alphonso XII taking the throne.

1870-Franco-Prussian war begun. Downfall

France and Sardinia against Austria.

1866-War of Prussia against Austria

1867 - Union of Austria and Hungary.

1861-5-Civil war in America.

no established.

public formed.

British empire during Victoria's reign:

1871-Disestablishment of the Irish church

1878-Russia checked in Russo-Turkish war

Although Victoria's reign was essentially

bany, and Princess Beatrice. All have had

house painting out in Australia.

married Lord Lorne.

the British government:

1839-42-Afghan war.

1840-War with China.

1853 5 Crimean war.

1865 Fenian troubles.

Alabama claims settled.

Ireland

1847 - Famine in Ireland.

1837-8-Rebellion in Canada.

1845- Repeal of the corn laws.

1857 8 Great sepoy rebellion.

1868-Expedition to Abyssinia.

1884 New Guinea annexed

1887 8 - Troubles in Africa.

1861-Expedition against Mexico.

gether for such a purpose.

A Young Girl

May be very old in suffering. She is very apt to neglect the earlier symptoms of disease. Often when she takes treatment it is the wrong treatment for her case. Verv



modesty is pared the hock of indelins, unpleasquestionngs and offenive local treat-"I suffered with emale trouble," writes Miss Agnes es but none

nent good. ctors said it is the worse case oved. It is improving every day and I still one to take the medicine

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QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

Sketch of the Life of England's Deceased Monarch.

SIMPLICITY OF HER EARLY YEARS.

Her Marriage to Prince Albert-Her Reign One of the Longest Recorded - It Was Essentially One of Peace-Its Events Briefly Summarized.

It was on May 24, 1819, that a girl child, who was to rule millions of people in widely separated portions of the habitable globe. was born in dingy old Kensington palace. She was the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, granddaughter of George III, then king of England, and niece of the then Prince of Wales, afterward King Wil flam III. In due time she was christened Victoria, and from the beginning her educa-



she was actually destined to fill, there be ing at that time several lives between her and the throne, her father and mother, her grandmother, the downger Duchess of Co burg, also grandmother of the Prince Albert who was to be prince consort of England queen, and indeed George IV of England himself, regarded her as very likely to be the sovereign of England before her death Prince Albert, when he courted Victoria years afterward, said to her that he had been told from childhood that one day he

she was to be the queen The Duke of Kent, who was the fourth of seven dissolute sons born to King George III. died when Victoria was yet an infant leaving behind him an enormous indebted ness. This was due not only to his extrav agant way of living, but also to the facthat his royal father adopted the utmost parsimony in dealing with him. At one time the duke was sent abroad with an al lowance of but £2 a week, and on another occasion all his traveling expenses were put into the bands of the captain on whose ship he sailed. It was this state of affairs that caused the widowed duchess to live with HENRY T. POWELL, great simplicity-a mode of life indeed that doubtless had a great deal to do with the sterling character of Victoria when she as

cended the throne. To wise hands was intrusted the care of the royal infant. Healthful outdoor exer cise, plain and wholesome food and the utmost regularity and punctuality were the order of the day. The idea that not only her own time, but that of others as well, was valuable was fostered in Vic toria's mind. The greatest care was taken to guard against vanity and love of display or power, and it was not until she was 12 years of age that she was informed of her possible future. It is told of her by the Baroness Lehzen that on receiving this in formation, "the princess, having lifted the forelinger of her right hand while she spoke, gave me the little hand, saying: 'I will be good. I understand now why you have urged me so much to learn even

Latin I understand all better now I will be good Her Accession to the Throne. Victoria came of age on May 24, 1837, and on June 20, less than a month later, she was declared queen of England, William III having just died. It was in the middle of the night that the young girl was notified that she had become queen of Great Britain and sovereign of an empire so vast that on it the sun never sets. The messengers who conveyed to her the news of her accession to the throne were the archbishop of Can terbury, the lord chamberlain and Sir Henry Halford. They experienced a good deal of difficulty in obtaining admission, as the entire palace at Kensington, where the deep slumber. Having at length made their way to the apartment adjoining her bedroom, they caused her to be summoned. A few seconds later she appeared, attired panies represented. Policies issued and in a loose white dressing gown and shawl,



QUEEN VICTORIA WHEN A GIRL On being informed of her new dignity she burst into tears, and then, addressing herself to the archbishop, exclaimed, "I beg your grace to pray for me." The whole party, consisting of the little queen, the prelate, the lord chamberlain and the late king's physician, Sir Henry Halford, then knelt, and there, in the middle of the night, offered up prayer to heaven that she night be strengthened from above and guided to the blessing of her people. That was how Queen Victoria com

menced her long and prosperous reign, and now it may well be said without fear of contradiction that her prayer offered up on the night of her accession has been fulfilled and that her reign has proved a blessing to Victoria was from the first idolized by wisdom, her rectitude and her firmness

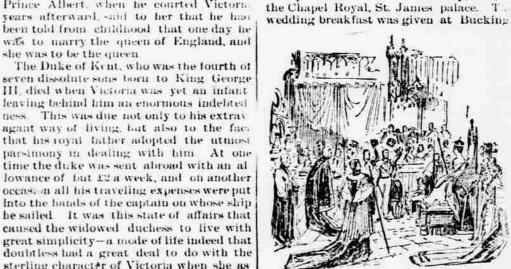
the English people. Her youth appealed to their sympathies, and her good sense to their respect. She became a sort of national pet, yet withal she was admired for her 35 Greville speaks with somewhat of regret of the last mentioned characteristic, evidently holding that the ordinary impulsiveness and perhaps even the mistakes of youth would have been more charming. The glories and splendors that attended her coronation-are they not all set down in the chronicles of the day? The ceremonies occurred on June 28, 1838. Never had England's metropolis been so crowded. Places

along the line of the royal procession son, the Duke of Clarence, in January, 1892, brought a high premium. By dark on the many a cabman made a point of wearing a bit of crape around his hat and a crape bow on his whip, while the servants and shopgirls were black ribbon as a token of mourn-

preceeding day the people began to gather At daybreak of the 28th the popular enthusiasm had reached a high pitch. The procession outdid anything of the kind that had before been witnessed in London. Besides the troops, which were ordered out in full force, there were twelve royal carriages, each containing two ladies and two gentlemen, and each drawn by six prancng horses. Then came the queen's state coach, drawn by eight cream colored horses and attended by a yeoman at each wheel and a footman at each door The coronation itself was held in the vast building always used for the imposing ceremonies of English royalty-Westminster abbey. Victoria's train of royal crimson velvet and ermine was borne by eight young ladies of noble birth. Cannons boomed, trumpets sounded, and men and women cheered outside the building, and from every part of the sacred edifice were heard enthusiastic cries of 'God save the queen!' Hats and handkerchiefs were waved aloft, peers and peeresses put on their coronets, and bishops donned their caps. The guests included other sovereigns, and they yielded to no one in the enthusiasm of the moment.

The "enthronement" was a singular portion of the ceremony The young sovereign was lifted bodily into the royal seat, being surrounded by archbishops, bishops and peers. His grace of Canterbury knelt and lid homage for himself and other spiritual lords, and all kissed the queen's hand. Her uncles, the Dukes of Sassex and Cambridge, removed their coronets and did homage with set and elaborate speech. They touched the crown upon her head, kissed her left cheek and then retired. The peers also touched her crown, but kissed her hands. A Marriage For Love.

Queens enjoy a privilege which is with held, save in leap year, from women occupying a less august position in the social scale-namely, that of themselves making the offer of marriage, instead of waiting to receive the proposal from their suitors And it was therefore Queen Victoria who a year after her coronation at Westminster | especial warmth and affection, as if filled abbey, on June 28, 1838, invited her cousin | with a presentiment of his impending death, | of the corners of her mouth. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to which took place after a reign of only 90 I remember especially one ca share his life with her. It is only stating the truth to say of this marriage, however that it was one that had been agreed upon for many years, providing Victoria herself approved of the young man. For a time she is recorded as having been not well pleased with him, but there is no doubt that she fell in love with him before the union was proposed by her. The nuptial took place on the 10th of February, 1840, a the Chapel Royal, St. James palace. T



ham palace, and the honeymoon, which only lasted three days, was spent at Wind

The marriage proved an exceptional! happy one. Prince Albert turned out to b an absolutely ideal husband, being a man of singularly stainless and irreproacha: character Queen Victoria's domestic blass was absolutely unclouded as long as her husband lived, and she was guilty of no exaggeration when she declared that the only sorrow which he had ever caused her was when he died. People in this country will remember him

as a warm friend of the United States. His amicable feelings with regard to America were manifested on numerous occasions never more so perhaps than at the time when, with the shadow of death already en compassing him, he brought all his power ful influence into play against the cabinet of the day to prevent the transmission of an ultimatum to the Washington government on the subject of the Trent controversy. I has since been recognized on both sides of the Atlantic that had the dispatch drawn up by the Russell Palmerston administra tion been sent war between the United States and Great Britain would have inevi tably resulted therefrom. That it was withheld and a message of far more friend ty and conciliatory tenor, drafted by the prince consort, substituted in its stead is entirely due to the enlightened and same cious husband of Queen Victoria, who died young princess resided, was wrapped in deeply tamented both by his family and by the whole English people on Dec. 14, 1861. Only in one respect was it perhaps well that he died just at that time, for had be lived to see his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, attain his majority an awkward and unpleasant question of precedence would have arisen which could not but have be come a source of pain and mortification to the royal family The father would have been forced to yield the pas to the son, who would have been forced to take the pre cedence over the prince consort everywhere Americans who have visited the British house of lords will remember that on either side of the throne there is a chair of state The one on the right is very magnificent, being decorated with the three feathers of

the heir apparent. It is the stool occupied by the Prince of Wales at the opening of parliament by the queen. The stool on the left, a far meaner looking object of furniture, is the seat for merly occupied by the prince consort, and had the latter survived his wife he would have become the subject of his own son

Persistent Grief. From the time of her husband's death the queen was scarcely ever seen in public unti the year 1872, when she proceeded in state, together with the entire royal family, to St. Paul's cathedral to join in a national thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the dangerous illness which had brought him so very near death's loor the year before. The queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales passed from Buckingham palace to St Paul's along streets literally alive with people. Foot ways, shop windows and the very roofs were teeming with shouting, hurrabing and enthusiastic crowds, and the popular display of loyalty was beyond all description.

In the cathedral the prince sat between his mother and his wife, the vast fane througed to the utmost with good subjects of the queen who were anxious to show how entirely they sympathized with ber joys as well as with her sorrows. It was a remarkable scene, especially to foreigners, since it furnished evidence of the existence of that kind of family feeling that prevails between the English royal house and the people at large. It is due to the existence of this sentiment that the queen and her children go to the trouble of themselves notifying the citizens of London through You men! You're so fond of drinking the lord mayor and the remainder of her that you want to drink your air instead people through the home secretary of all of breathing it.-Fliegende Blatter. domestic events, such as births, marriages and deaths, that take place in their family. The people appreciate this and take pain to show the extent to which they partici pate in the joys and sorrows of their reign ing house. Thus on the deaths of the queen's youngest son, Leopold, duke of Albany, in 1884, of her daughter Alice, grand Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets duchess of Hesse, in 1878, and of her grand- the remedy that cares

VICTORIA'S TRAITS.

AN EX-ATTACHE WRITES OF HER CHARACTERISTICS.

On June 20, 1887, the queen once more She Outlived All the Friends of Her Youth, made a state progress through her great and Happiness Went With Them-Her capital to attend a special service at West minster abbey in honor of the semicenten-Sense of the Ludicrous-She Almost nial anniversary of her accession to the Missed the Throne-Reminiscences. throne. Every reigning house in the world sent either members of their families or

Although it is impossible to say that Queen Victoria outlived her usefulness, yet the may be said to have outlived her happiness. During her long and eventful reign-almost the longest on record and ex-Queen Victoria, her majesty-no longer the tending considerably over half a centurybonny fresh and healthy cheeked English she had seen all her oldest friends and acgirl of 1837, but a venerable looking, white quaintances as well as numerous members of her immediate family disappear into the her carriage escorted by the most brilliant grave, until at last she felt herself quite troop of princes, archdukes and grand alone in the world. Not a single one of her dukes that have ever been gathered to former associates to whom she could unburden her mind, discuss the earlier events Most notable in the procession was the of her reign, or with whom she could enjoy congenial intercourse, was left.

"Mamma is so entirely alone," exclaimed her daughter, the Princess Christian, in my hearing one day. "You can't imagine how sad it is for her. We all belong to a younger generation and have different thoughts and sentiments, many of which she can neither understand nor appreciate. Every one of her contemporaries and friends has passed away, and with them have vanished all her old time associations. There is no one remaining to whom she can really talk about matters.

The Queen's Sense of the Ludicrous. This remark of Princess Christian goes far toward explaining the unhappy and even morose expression that pervaded the queen's features during the last 30 years of her reign, save when something extraor dinary occurred to excite her keen sense of various princes and princesses present came the ludicrous. On such occasions as these forward to do homage to the queen as she she would laugh with a degree of heartiness sat in the chancel on her throne the good and even violence that would have com old lady embraced "Unser Fritz" with pletely staggered those who had never seen her without that half sad, half sour droop

Victoria's life attempted, but only on one which excited her risibility was the misad occasion, in May, 1850, did her majesty re | venture of a photographer who had been summoned from London to Windsor to take pictures of her majesty and of her children. It was the first time in his life that the man had ever found himself in the presence of royalty, and he was very nerv ous. So great indeed was his trej i lation that on putting his hand beneath the cloth. for the purpose of getting the right focuhe suddenly upset the camera. The sight of the latter, with its three legs sticking up into the air, while the frightened photog rapher stood stock still, well nigh pertified with fear and with the black cloth still hanging over his head and face, struck both the queen and Prince Leopold, duke of Al bany, as so intensely funny that they both burst into peals of the most immoderate

The little great lady fairly shook with merriment as she lay back on the sof where she was sitting, while Prince Leo pold threw himself on the floor and fairl shricked with delight. The scene, bowever was brought to a sudden and somewha tragical conclusion, for the prince laughed so hard that he broke a blood vessel and brought on a fit, from the effects of which he almost died at the time.

This sense of the ridiculous constituted: remarkable feature of the queen's charac ter throughout her life and is noticeable moreover, in the books which she published ful one. Here is a brief summary of the concerning her life in the highlands more important events directly affecting | Even in her childhood and girlhood previous to her accession to the throne in 185 Queen Victoria seems to have given evi dence of this underlying current of merri ment and fun in the constitution of her character. True, everything was done that could be done to check it by her mother the Duchess of Kent, whose severity and even harshness toward the young princess called forth on one memorable occasion, at a state banquet at Windsor, a violent and public rebuke from King William IV

Personal Traits. Queen Victoria was small in stature and during the latter part of her life very stout This, however, did not prevent her from re taining a most remarkable grace and maj esty of deportment. It was impossible to conceive anything more captivating and Cyprus acquired from Turkey.

1880 Beginning of the Irish agitation of the winning than her smile. Always plainly and even shabbily dressed in black gowns that were often rusty, it was impossible not to feel when in her presence that that little old woman had ruled for more than half century over the greatest and most exten During all these years Victoria's throne sive empire of the civilized globe, and with stood firm, thanks probably quite as much to her own good sense as to the constitu all that a true, warm hearted woman, ful! of tenderness, a broad minded, unaffected tional form of the English government. piety and sincere sympathy for all that are But during this period the governments of the world underwent more changes than



man empress in fact, whose affections. thoughts and utterances were understood and appreciated at their true value by her

Coming to a throne tarnished by the im

moralities of her predecessors, Queen Vic toria completely reformed the moral atmos phere of the court, and to a certain extent also of the entire British people, for not 1877-War against Turkey by Balkan states withstanding all the epithets that are hurled against it British society is today infinitely superior in morals as well as in honor to what it was previous to 1837. Vice there is and always will be in a metropolis so large as London, in a society so elastic and ac cessible as that of England, but vice is no longer so rampant, so unblushing and public as in days of yore. That Queen Victoria fostered the fine

arts is best shown by the fact that a large proportion of the former enormous imports of art objects from France into England have now ceased Britain has learned to supply her own demand for art objects Her majesty's interest in such matters these was only natural, for she was one o the most accomplished women of her do minions, being a painter of considerable merit, a musician of rare talent, a clever writer, as shown by her "Highland Leaves," and a remarkable linguist. Not content with knowing German, French and Italian, she set herself down when past the age of 0 to study Hindoo, and was able at the time of her death to converse freely with her two

or three Indian body servants. Moreover, her long experience as a ruler and the profound knowledge which she possessed of international politics were almost without parallel among the European sovereigns and statesmen, and endowed her with great prestige and influence. The latter, exercised with much caution and foregight, proved sufficient on several occasions

to avert continental wars, and it is no secret that Emperor William of Germany and Alexander III of Russia were restrained from fighting for years by nothing but the wise intervention of Queen Victoria.

EX-ATTACHE. STORIES OF A SOVEREIGN.

Anecdotes About the Late Queen Victoria From Various Sources. Victoria used to sleep between woolen blankets or sheets woven especially for her use. They were made very soft and fleecy and thin, and as she never used them after

they were washed she required about eight new pairs every month. When she had dis carded them, they were sent to the hospitals One firm supplied these blankets to her majesty for 40 years. In order to keep her



ALEXANDRA, ALBERT EDWARD'S CONSORT. feet warm she had queer little contrivances | the guests-an old lady like me!" Am laughed so much that she almost had a fit the same firm. This concern also regularly Seven times during her reign was Queen of apoplexy in consequence. The incident redraped her rooms with chintz (cretonne). always of the same design and coloring. which by royal order might not be dupli

cated for any one else.

The queen hated tobacco smoke with all her strength, and it was forbidden to every one to indulge in the fragrant weed within the walls of Windsor. It is not recorded that this rule was ever relaxed but once, and that was on the occasion of the visit of King Charles of Roumania to her majesty in 1892. Then the smell of Havanas was observable everywhere save in the apartments of the queen herself and the adjacent corridors. On one occasion a cabinet minister, who was devoted to his cigar, received a letter from the queen's private sec retary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, saying that in future the monarch would be glad if the official would refrain from saturating his dispatches with tobacco smoke before send ing them. He turned the royal snub to ac count by writing a note to each of his col leagues telling them that it was the royal order that in future they should not smoke when preparing dispatches for the queen. Victoria always took most of her personal belongings with her when she went on a

journey, and it was therefore no easy task for her household to make the change from one place to the other. The moving of the court from Windsor to Osborne is described by one who has helped in the moving as "worse than three fires and an earthquake all at once." Everything except the car pets and pictures had to be removed from the royal chambers after her majesty left them and set up in good order in the other palace before her arrival there. Upon one occasion Victoria ess rady to start, had donned her bonnet and seated herself in her carriage, when it was noted

that the mistress of the robes, the late Duchess of Sutherland, was not in her seat in the carriage opposite her royal mistress. There was a row, but presently the missing woman appeared literally on the run, and in a drenching perspiration, and visibly frightened. The queen looked at her tardy subordinate, but instead of scolding her took her own watch from her belt a..d pre sented it to the duchess, saying, "Your watch must be a bad timekeeper-let me give you this one," whereat the duchess wept

The life of a maid of honor, lady of the bedchamber or other female member of the household at Victoria's court, while not at all that of a menial, was not in any sense a sinecure, but as service in the royal house hold confers great social prestige the positions in question have always been eagerly sought. Victoria's women used to take an early breakfast and await a summons from their mistress before venturing into her presence. The morning was usually passed in reading the newspapers to her majesty till near luncheon time. The queen par took of this meal with her own family, the women of the household eating apart at 2

nied their mistress on her daily drive, after which they read, arranged photographs or completed fancy work begun but not finished by royal fingers. This continued until the queen's dinner hour, about 9 o'clock. By this time all concerned were likely to be weary, and no one was ever heard to complain because the "waits" or terms of service rarely if ever exceeded five months in any one year The pay o. the ladies of the household varied from £3. to £500 per annum. Most of them were peeresses, or at least of noble blood An untitled woman who was a member of the queen's household was privileged by reason of her service to use the prefix honorable before her name. Among the duties of the ladies in waiting during Victoria's reign was the repetition in her majesty's ears of all the court tattle of the day Victoria's appetite was good. Here is a menu of a luncheon served in 1832 at the

home of her granddaughter, the Duchess of flourished as never before. Education was Fife, to which the royal grandmother is said to have done ample justice Minced venison, boiled capons, ox tongue

cold roast chicken and York ham, cold grouse

cold roast sirloin of Scotch beef, pastry, chedar

cheese and salad, 1884 champagne, dry biscuit-

and 30 years old dry port. Victoria possessed a most remarkable memory. She rarely forgot a face, and to the day of her death she could recite the pedigree of almost every noble family in England, of all the German royalties, the exact arrangement of everything in a chest of drawers locked up a twelvemonth before, and every slight or civility offered to her consort, Prince Albert, during their 22 years of married life.

The queen was very fond of dogs, and ber kennels at Windsor used to house about 50 them. They were petted in life by roya. hands, and at death received elaborate burial. The kennels at Windsor are elaborate affairs, the yards being paved with red and blue tiles and the "bed chambers" with white bricks, and contain sleeping benches covered with straw, bot water pipes, baths, etc. A tiled portico along the front of the kennels, where Victoria used often to walk, is known as "the queen's

Nearly 60 years ago an American visiting in London, and who saw the queen shortly before her coronation, described her thus "She is a dainty little maiden, only 4 feet 10 inches in height, with a delicate figure. flowerlike face, a alender arm and exqui sitely poised head. The face was a little pensive, but nevertheless mirthful the cor ners of the month turning up decidedly. The tendency of the upper lip was to curl

and like most English people sue heid her lips slightly open, allowing a mere sugges tion of white teeth to appear. She wore a simple gown of soft white india muslin. bound around the waist with satin ribbon. Her waist was an English one, long and slender. The dress was embroidered with field daisies, and strings of pearls were around about her throat. Her arms were quite bare and without ornaments, and she wore no rings on her slim fingers." She re tained her regal bearing to the last, but at most every other characteristic given in

this discription disappeared many years be fore her death. It is said that Victoria used to consider herself really at home in but one place, and that her private garden at Osborne, on the Isle of Wight. There she had a plot of ground - her own private property - on which no stranger was ever allowed to in trude. A Swiss chalet has been built there and fitted up as a sort of family museum and in the grounds themselves the query has exploited her personal taste in the mat ter of tree planting. Royal marriages were commemorated by planting slips from myrtle bush.

Not far from this row of trees is the mourning row, all planted by her majesty Of late years the younger members of the queen's army of descendants have donmuch of the tree planting, and the place t full of all sorts of trees in commemoration of all sorts of events. A feature of the gar den is a wooden playhouse built nearly + years ago by Victoria's eldest son, Alber Edward, and his brother, the Duke of Eduburgh. In this structure the playthings : the queen's children are stored. There i also a miniature fortress built by these tw under the eye of their father, the prince consort, when they were boys.

When the daughter of Sir Henry Ponson by, the queen's private secretary, was man ried, the queen asked Lady Ponsonby there were to be many present at the cere mony. "Far from it," was the reply "Th house in Embassador's court will not per mit of a crowd. It is to be very select "In that case," said the queen, "perhapthere will be room for an old lady amonthen Lady Ponsonby went nearly mad with joy because of the distinction vouchsides her daughter's nuptials.

When the queen went on a railroad jour ney, all traffic was stopped on that particular lar line for a quarter of an hour before the passage of the royal train and for 10 min utes afterward as well. She had an in movable prejudice against traveling faster than 20 miles an hour and was never content to travel at night.

In her younger years Victoria devoted much time to art, etching being her favor



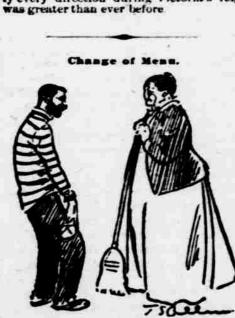
DUKE OF CLARENCE, VICTORIA'S GRANDSO? [Deceased.]

ite form of expression. One of her earliest pieces of work was a portrait of her eldes daughter, Victoria, now the downger En press Frederick of Germany A room n Buckingham palace was fitted up with al necessaries for etching and printing, and there the queen and the prince consort used to pass much of their time absorbed with the etching needle and the printing

A very commendable trait of Queen Vic toria's character was her loyalty to be servants. Though exacting even to the point of severity in her demands upon them few mistresses, royal or otherwise, hav ever been as considerate of those who serves her as was her majesty of England. When famous old John Brown died, she was s greatly affected as to cause ridicule on the part of some journalists as well as other folk, and there was even a suspicion of scan dal in some of the gossip that got abrowi This died out long before Victoria's death and was doubtless without foundation The queen wrote much, but published in

tle. The two volumes, "My lafe to th Highlands" and its sequel, published short ly after John Brown's death, were singula productions. The first was intended as vent to her feelings on the death of Princ Albert, and the other filled the some pur pose after the decease of Brown Both ardull, and both disclose as far as may be the daily life of an exalted personage, who was, after all, but a woman, and in some ways a very weak and foolish woman, bu one who was of good heart, possessed of many noble qualities and of unquestionable purity of life. The World's Progress During Victoria -Reign.

While Victoria was on the throne, sert dom was abolished in Russia and slavery done away with in the United States and Brazil Russia lost some territory in Europe, but gained in Asia. Turker sant from a first rate to a no rate power Africa was largely explored, and the dark placeon its map nearly all cleared up The age of steam, only fairly begun when she as cended the throne, reached its highest es tate apparently, and the age of electricity was ushered in before she died, the tele graph, the telephone, electric lighting am electric transportation all coming into be ing The advance in science generally was marvelous. Literature and the useful artmore widely diffused, and the newspape press became a factor in affairs. The cause of constitutional government progressed everywhere in the civilized world save per haps in Russia. Even in faraway Japan the old forms of government were superseded In short, the progress of the world in near ly every direction during Victoria's reign was greater than ever before

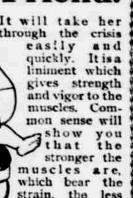


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****** After He Comes

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